

anti-slavery principles—they should never vote for a slaveholder, nor any one else who directly or indirectly has it in his heart to uphold or approve, yea or even to apologize for so great a wrong as slavery under any circumstance.—I would have abolitionists remain quietly with their present party friends, so long as the party measures for which their party contends, are such as they can approve. Let each abolitionist give his party to understand that he will vote with them only so far as they present candidates whose views on the subject of "human rights" are those set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Should either party disregard the wishes of their abolition friends, and bring out as candidates those who are slaveholders or known to be pro-slavery in their views and feelings, let all abolitionists of such party vote for the opposing candidate if he be a man who delights himself in the law of righteousness.—Should neither party bring out candidates that will sustain "human right," I would say vote not at all unless it be thought best under all the circumstances to nominate a third candidate.—These then are my views of "political action" which to my mind is both clear and easy of execution. That all this is within the power of abolitionists; I will cite two cases in point, taking it for granted what has been done by them can be done again and may be made to cover the whole ground from the highest to the lowest officer elected by the people in less than fifteen years.

Massachusetts is known to be a strong whig state, giving from ten to fifteen thousand majority. In 1839 the abolition whigs in great numbers forsook Everett the whig candidate for Governor, because he like some of the rest of our would be great men, had been guilty of courting southern popularity, by overlooking the standard doctrines of human liberty, and boldly sanctioning southern oppression—I say they forsook him, but they stopped not here, but manfully joined in support of Morton, a Van Buren candidate, because he firmly held and advocated the rights of all men. Morton was elected. The whigs in this state I will venture to predict, will bring out for their next candidate a man known to favor civil liberty for all men; now mark this prediction.

In 1836, Joseph Vance was elected Governor of Ohio by over six thousand majority, and while exercising this high trust, he in an unguarded hour seemed not to fear God or regard man, authoritatively gave up a certain minister of the gospel into the hands of a ferocious band of man-hunters from Kentucky, upon a false accusation and without the slightest particle of proof to sustain the charge, to be dragged by ruffian hands from all the endearments of home and freedom's soil, to be incarcerated in a southern dungeon, and there loaded with irons, and to be detained for months subject to all the horrors of a southern prison-house, to give these high-minded and chivalrous nabobs time leisurely to ransack the country to procure or manufacture proof to make an innocent man guilty, but to their utter confusion they failed and the injured man was suffered to plod his way home unrequited for loss of time, his expenses accruing in his defence, or for his suffering. This same Governor Vance asked a renewal of his Governorship, and was in an unguarded hour seeming not to fear God or regard man, authoritatively gave up a certain minister of the gospel into the hands of a ferocious band of man-hunters from Kentucky, upon a false accusation and without the slightest particle of proof to sustain the charge, to be dragged by ruffian hands from all the endearments of home and freedom's soil, to be incarcerated in a southern dungeon, and there loaded with irons, and to be detained for months subject to all the horrors of a southern prison-house, to give these high-minded and chivalrous nabobs time leisurely to ransack the country to procure or manufacture proof to make an innocent man guilty, but to their utter confusion they failed and the injured man was suffered to plod his way home unrequited for loss of time, his expenses accruing in his defence, or for his suffering.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, January 13, 1841.

COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

As this is the last paper in which we shall have an opportunity of urging attendance at the State Convention at Columbus, we would again call the attention of our friends to the subject. From what we can learn, there will be a large attendance. The Rev. John Keep, one of our delegates in the World's Convention, proposes to be present and give some report of its doings.

We intend to have a large number of tracts at the convention, entitled, "American Churches the Balwarks of American Slavery," and "The Financial Power of Slavery."

Whether our black code shall stand or fall will depend, perhaps, on the character and doings of the proposed meeting. In the name of our common humanity, let every one attend who can.

GREAT MEETINGS IN CINCINNATI.

Temperance.

The winter thus far in Cincinnati has been distinguished by signal and successful efforts in the various departments of Moral Reform. Never have we known the tone of public sentiment on all matters relating to the highest interests of society, so exalted, as it is now. Never have we witnessed so many and grand indications of real Christianity among us, as the last few weeks have furnished.

The Temperance movement is re-organized, under better auspices, backed by an accumulated power of public sentiment. A tremendous meeting of citizens was held in the College hall, on the evening of December 30th, at which several eloquent addresses were made, and powerful resolutions adopted. The meeting was unanimous in its determination to put down coffee-houses altogether, and destroy the evil of intemperance root and branch. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed, consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and ten persons for each ward, whose duty it is to cause the prosecution of every person found engaged in violating the present ordinance, against tipping houses, and to take such other measures as they may find expedient.

The following resolutions, the first of which is a tribute to the lamented Hammond, (inadequate, most certainly, for what language can express the obligations of this community to that noble man?) will show the spirit of the meeting.

Resolved, That while we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our sense of the great worth of the lamented HAMMOND, we would record our heartfelt gratitude at the ability and fidelity with which he waged a protracted warfare against this evil.

Resolved, That the public good, and the principle of the above resolutions, demands the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as drinks, by wholesale or retail, in all stores, taverns and hotels.

Resolved, That we regard the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes and the arts, as a fountain-head spring all the evils of the Coffee-House system.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves each to the other, that we will not only discontinue Coffee-Houses ourselves, but will use our influence with all within the circle of our individual associations to withdraw their patronage.

They were all passed unanimously. The Committee of Vigilance will do their work. The fate of tipping houses in Cincinnati is sealed. A single circumstance will show, more vividly than any hyperbole, the real character and force of the meeting. A gentleman, who had been in the habit of visiting a coffee-house every day, for the sake of reading newspapers, on going as usual the next morning, found the windows closed, and looking in at the door, saw nothing but empty bottles. What was the meaning of all this? "I was at the meeting last night—that was enough. I saw what was coming, returned home, emptied my bottles, and am now done with coffee-houses."

Prison Discipline.

The next meeting called was one, to take into consideration the present system, by which juvenile offenders are consigned to the horridly corrupting association of hardened criminals, grown grey in iniquity. A vast deal of interest has been manifested in the subject. A society is now organized, called the Cincinnati Howard Society. At a meeting, held on Tuesday evening, January 5th, a Committee, previously appointed, according to instructions reported a bill, to confer on the city of Cincinnati, the power to establish a House of Refuge, and a House of Correction, which was read by sections, and after various amendments, unanimously adopted. The bill is to be forwarded to the representatives and senators from this district in the Assembly, and the reasons are to be stated, which should induce that body to make an amendment in the city charter, conferring such a power.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

On the same evening, January 5th, a meeting still more important, perhaps the most important one, in view of all circumstances, that has been witnessed for years in Cincinnati, was held at the Court-House, to consider the subject of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the gag-resolves of Congress. It was a sleety, dripping night, and yet the court-house was filled, with persons, anxious as it appeared, to give voice to their indignation at the longer continuance of slave-holding and slave-trading at the Capital of the nation. The report of proceedings below will show, that it was in truth a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party. Men, unconnected with abolition societies, and whom we are far from regarding as abolitionists, controlled the meeting and its measures. The proceedings occupied several hours, but the interest of the audience was to the last unabated. The speeches were spirited and to the point; the most admirable order reigned throughout; a manly, self-possessed, and dignified spirit marked every proceeding; and a calm determination was evinced, to rescue

the national government from the degradation of supporting a slave-mat, and the system of slave-holding, in a city consecrated by the name of Washington. The resolutions, as will be seen, are handsomely drawn up, and take such ground, as every true anti-slavery man must sanction. We could ask nothing more. They express, we doubt not, the hearty sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of Cincinnati.

The leaders of the meeting were substantial citizens, some of them prominent politicians, others known throughout the state for their public efforts in behalf of education,—men, in fact, whom it were ridiculous to charge with visionary notions, or excessive enthusiasm.

They all bore testimony to the fact, that a few years since if a candidate for office in Hamilton county had declared himself opposed to the suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, the declaration would have sealed his political doom. They seemed anxious to restore public opinion to its original ground, and rejoiced in the prospect of this delightful change.

We take the meeting at its full worth, and for no more than it is worth. So far as it goes, we go with it most cheerfully, and congratulate our fellow-citizens on the fact, that they can no longer be charged with servility to the slaveholder. Far be it from us, however, to encourage for one moment the thought, that they have gone far enough—that they have done their whole duty, in regard to the slavery question. A little investigation would show them, that both the national government, in which they have a voice, and the free states, are far more deeply involved in the support of slavery, than they now imagine. They seem convinced that they are responsible to the extent of their votes for the continuance of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. But they have yet to be fully convinced, that the federal government is wielded by the slave-power, and the policy and politics of the nation controlled by its despotic will. They have yet to be convinced, that, by their church-connections with slaveholders, their business relations to the South, the silence which they have hitherto kept on the subject of slavery in the states, and the unthinking opposition they have maintained against abolitionism, they have steadily given countenance and support to the practice of slaveholding. Still, we do not now feel in a mood to denounce them. Their late mainly proceedings in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, show that they have too much spirit to submit to the domination of the slave-power; too much principle, to refuse any longer to investigate the true merits of the anti-slavery enterprise; too much humanity and patriotism to allow us to believe, that their hostility to our cause originates in any other source, than a misconception of its true nature and objects.

In conclusion, we remark, that Cincinnati has now fairly redeemed herself from the disgrace inflicted on her by the mob-meeting of 1836, and the abhorrent meeting of 1839. The proceedings of her citizens on the evening of January 5th, 1841, elevate her to a position in regard to the great question of slavery above that of any city in the free states. We trust her bright example may be speedily followed.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

According to appointment, a large number of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled at the Court-House, Tuesday evening, January 5th, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their opposition to the longer continuance of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. Though the evening was extremely inclement, the Court-House was filled by citizens of all parties. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel Lewis, President.

Resolved, That the public good, and the principle of the above resolutions, demands the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as drinks, by wholesale or retail, in all stores, taverns and hotels.

Resolved, That we regard the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes and the arts, as a fountain-head spring all the evils of the Coffee-House system.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves each to the other, that we will not only discontinue Coffee-Houses ourselves, but will use our influence with all within the circle of our individual associations to withdraw their patronage.

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The Committee of Vigilance will do their work. The fate of tipping houses in Cincinnati is sealed. A single circumstance will show, more vividly than any hyperbole, the real character and force of the meeting. A gentleman, who had been in the habit of visiting a coffee-house every day, for the sake of reading newspapers, on going as usual the next morning, found the windows closed, and looking in at the door, saw nothing but empty bottles. What was the meaning of all this? "I was at the meeting last night—that was enough. I saw what was coming, returned home, emptied my bottles, and am now done with coffee-houses."

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Resolved, That the resolutions be taken up singly. The question then being on the first resolution, Nathan Guilford addressed the meeting on the whole subject, particularly as to the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the District, and the expediency of the measure. W. H. Channing being called for, noticed specially the objection brought against this measure, that it would agitate the South, and interfere with its rights. He was listened to with profound attention.

Hon. Thomas Morris was then called for, and spoke with great earnestness and force for a long time, going over the whole ground. It being late in the evening, the question was then taken, without further discussion, on the resolutions singly, and each was adopted with entire unanimity.

The Chairman, before putting a motion for adjournment, congratulated his fellow-citizens on the admirable order and uninterrupted attention which had characterized the meeting, and hoped that discussions upon such subjects would hereafter be always carried on in the same spirit which had prevailed in its proceedings.

On motion, adjourned.

SAUEL LEWIS, President.
D. F. Meader, } Secretaries.
W. T. Truman, }

POLITICAL ACTION—INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

What Teaches Common Sense

Here is a county, with twenty thousand voters. Two parties are in existence, both corrupt enough—both pro-slavery to the core—absorbing the mass of voters—ruled by narrow-minded partisans—accustomed to set up candidates, hardly mediocre in intellect, in moral principle, below the common level. The difference between them in numbers is represented by fifty. There are three hundred anti-slavery voters distributed among them both. Year after year they renege on their associates against their pro-slavery policy; year after year they are despised or unheeded. At last they conclude, that to accomplish any thing towards the regeneration of politics they must unite. They see plainly, that the objects they seek are of paramount importance—interfere with no lawful object of any party—are in fact theoretically approved of by the majority of the community.

What is the duty of these three hundred men? First, to agree on a principle of action. This will harmonize them, bind them together, give them power. Their object is, to relieve the General Government, and the free States from all participation in the support of slavery, to secure them against its inroads, and to restrict it rigidly within the naked limits of the constitution. The principle then must be, to withhold their votes from every candidate, no matter what may be his other qualifications, who is not decidedly in favor of this object. All abolitionists in Ohio, as I remarked in a former paper, may now be presumed to have adopted this principle of action.

The next question they must settle is, what mode of policy shall be agreed on?

First Mode.
Shall they await the action of parties, and if no suitable candidates be set up, simply withhold their votes?

The objections to this course are—It does not suit the habits of the American people.

But few men can be induced to calculate on solid results from negation of action.

It will not show politicians your strength, or that you have any strength at all.

It will lead to mutual distrust and bad feeling. The whig will suspect his democratic brother of want of fidelity; the democrat will suspect the whig.

For these reasons, and others that might be named, it is perhaps the most inefficient mode of policy that could be devised. You never can prevail on any considerable number of persons to unite long enough in doing nothing, to produce any important result.

Second Mode.

Shall they then adopt the course of action suggested by Mr. Rankin,—attend the conventions of their respective parties—strive to procure proper nominations—and only in the event of failure on this point, nominate for themselves? We think not. Our objections to the policy are:

It exposes the integrity of abolitionists to a needless trial, and will tend to prevent a lasting union between anti-slavery men of opposite political views. Their action in this way would rarely secure men of the right stamp. They would lay themselves open to the practices of party-leaders, who would yield just enough to conciliate good will; not enough to answer the demands of principle; who would make a merit of sacrificing candidates peculiarly obnoxious, and setting up others, favorable to the right of petition, guileless of any overt act against abolition, but who, at the same time, were heartless on the subject of slavery—men, who might give a reluctant *aye* when forced to vote, but who would use every effort to save themselves from being brought to the test. See the result. "Well—this is something gained," says the whig abolitionist. "Half a loaf is better than none at all." Next year we shall gain a little more.

In voting for these men I carry out the spirit of the agreement, for they are not favorable to slavery, that is certain! At the same time he wonders at the democrat, who is about to give his suffrage to men of the same character. Each condemns the other—each justifies himself by the example of the other—each learns to distrust the other—an effective union is prevented—and both give their votes to send men to the legislature who, when there, make it a principle to say nothing relating to slavery or pro-slavery legislation unless under coercion.

But, grant that in a few counties, they succeed in having abolitionists put in nomination, what have they gained? Let the history of the policy of the abolitionists in Congress and the state legislature for the last four years, answer.—When thus nominated, these gentlemen go into office as whigs or democrats, not as abolitionists. They feel bound to make party-objects paramount. Should anti-slavery action interfere with the interests of their party, it must be abandoned from. No movement must be carried on in behalf of the great cause of human rights, except in subordination to the safety of the party.

Should one party, the democratic for example, be induced in this way to bring out anti-slavery candidates, you could not prevail on the bulk of abolitionists in the rival party to support them. They would denounce it as a mere trick—a mere device to distract and defeat the whig party. And vice versa. The history of the late election shows the power of such denunciation.

Should the attempt to influence parties fail, and an independent nomination be then agreed on, we should be proscribed as schematics—ambitious, restless, dictatorial men, who, unable to rule, were resolved in revenge to confound and destroy. And according as the whig or democratic abolitionists might be the more numerous in a county, it would be given out that the separate nomination was a democratic or whig trick. Have we forgotten the late election? To this day there are a few abolitionists in Hamilton county who will believe that the nomination of Mr. Birney was a device of the Van Buren party! What has happened, will again happen in similar circumstances.

In ordinary times too, it is a common practice, for one or both parties to put off their conventions so long, as to leave no time, should their nominations be unsatisfactory, for efficient, independent action.

Finally, when regular nominations are before the people, such is the working of party-machinery, so many influences are brought to bear on party-men, that it is next to impossible to rally even a bare majority of them, though displeased with their candidates, in favor of a new and better nomination.

Third Mode.

These, and several other considerations have inclined me to prefer the policy of *precious* nominations by abolitionists. Let them discard the interrogatory system; cease to wait upon parties; no longer strive to obtain a contraband admission of their principles into conventions which affect to despise, or dare not respect them. Let them select their own candidates, men of good repute, sound judgment, and unimpeachable morality, taken from both parties *equally*; or say two from the whigs and one from the democrats, or vice versa; according as the abolition voters may be *equally* distributed between the two parties, or two of them, whigs, to one democrat, or two democrats to one whig.

The probability is, that where party-leaders saw that abolitionists were decided in the resolution to support their own nominations, they would transfer part of them to their tickets. In this county, for instance, which elects one congressman and four assembly-men, if we had on our ticket three sound whigs, and two good democrats, it is probable that the whigs in making out their nomination would adopt the former, and the democrats, the latter. This, however, would depend on the estimation in which they held our numbers and fidelity. If, despising both, they should disregard our nominations, and one of them, in consequence thereof, be defeated, as would be the case did we hold fast our integrity, that single event would be decisive—it would compel parties by the strong motive of self-preservation thereafter to select from our ticket such of the candidates as might be of their political faith.

The probable good effects of this policy we set down briefly.

We could rely on legislators, nominated first by ourselves. They could feel no scruple at giving a fair proportion of their time to the promotion of our objects.

We should make our principles clearly understood, and command the respect of the community for them.

Our ranks would be preserved unbroken. Committed beforehand to our own ticket, we could easily resist the temptation to compromise our principles in the support of half-way men and measures.

We could not with any shadow of justice be charged with schism, or the concoction of a device to defeat any party. Our ground would have been taken at a period, and under circumstances, which would forbid any imputation on our motives. Parties would be forewarned, and if either should be injured by the movement, the world would bear witness that it was *its own* fault.

A few suggestions and we shall finish.

The utmost care should be observed in the selection of candidates. For one, I should demand something else in a candidate, than simple attachment to the anti-slavery cause. Many abolitionists have I seen for whom under no circumstances would I vote. What is one of the most painful evidences of the corruption of present parties? Their recklessness of the moral sentiment of the community; and, may we not say, their contempt in many cases of its intelligence. How often are our suffrages demanded for the ignorant, the intemperate, the profane! Political anti-slavery men would recur to first principles—they would restore the politics of the nation to the ground they rested on in the days of the revolution. What a mockery then, should they dare to offer to the community, any other than candidates, of good moral character, fair repute, and sound understanding! Let us look well to it, that while seeking out rulers who are opposed to the enslavement of others, we be not imposed on by those who are themselves in bondage to some low appetite or grovelling propensity. On no other ground can we with any propriety claim the confidence of our fellow-citizens.

Again—where a legislator or other officer, no matter of what party, who has acted faithfully in the promotion of what we hold to be the highest objects, is again put in nomination by his party, a separate nomination is needless; abolitionists, in our opinion, ought cheerfully to support such a man.

Finally, let us avoid the intolerance of the existing parties, their violence, their systematic appeals to the grosser passions of human nature, and the inveterate habit they have of sinking principles in men, of enlorging their candidates, until their claims eclipse the merits of the cause they represent.—Let there be no man-worship in our enterprise. We certainly have seen enough in recent events of the tom-foolery of partisan glorification.—No man with a modicum of self-respect, will be willing to best his candidate and befool himself, by obsequious flattery and over-wrought panegyric.

MR. WALKER'S MEMORIALS.

The reader will see in another column the memorials of Mr. Walker to the General Assembly, which excited so much heat in that body. Some of the members were greatly exasperated, and in their haste, conceded the fact, that there are not a few citizens of Ohio who own slaves. As to their assertion, that Mr. Walker demanded an unconstitutional object, we shall quote a certain section of the constitution, and let the reader judge for himself.

"The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of an elector, or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime." Sect. 4, Art. iv.

There was a time, when slave-trading was recognized as a lawful traffic, and was in as good repute as slaveholding is now. That time has passed. The United States have made the trade piracy; and the Assembly of this state would have no scruple in disfranchising any of her citizens who might be engaged in it, though only as an accessory. A slight examination will show, that slaveholding, the relation created originally by the "infamous crime" of slave-trading, is identical with it in principle. The distinctive atrocity of the slave trade is, that it reduces human beings, free by the law of their nature, to the condition of property. Slavery is daily, hourly, perpetrating the same deed. It lays hold of the free-born infant, (for God never brought a slave into the world,) and converts it into merchandise, or property; and every act it puts forth, is an act for retaining as property this infant, as it grows up through childhood and emerges into manhood. Slaveholding is, in principle, the same crime as slave-trading. The constitution of Ohio regards it as a crime, as much as it does murder. It affirms that the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty is *certain, natural, inherent, and unalienable*. To violate the right to life, is crime in the eye of our laws. To violate the right to liberty, a right just as unalienable, is equally a crime; and, when public sentiment shall be elevated to its true position, will be regarded as no less infamous than slave-trading. Mr. Walker then, in demanding the disfranchisement of the citizen on account of this crime, has only advanced in his notions of morality, a few steps beyond the semi-enlightened Messrs. Morris and Brough.

THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

The Cincinnati Republican is well understood in this region, to be the organ of what may properly be called the Harrison party. The fact that it refused to publish the proceedings of one of the largest and most respectable meetings held by the citizens this winter, because it agitated the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, will, of course, excite some speculation. Its policy, we doubt not, is a fair index to the future course of the president elect on the anti-slavery question. We need not say that it will read his party in fragments.

The following extract from the Columbus correspondence of the same paper, in relation to Mr. Walker's memorials, will show how completely the pro-slavery portion of the Harrison party has unmasked itself.

"The author of these contemptible communications has already received more attention than he deserves, and I will pursue the subject no further than to say to the abolitionists generally, that their offering such insults to the dignity of the legislature, only tends to weaken their cause; and further, it is useless for them, although they have an undoubted right to be sending in their petitions, asking the repeal of laws which have been standing upon our statute books for twenty years, as their prayer will not be granted, the hope of the Columbus correspondent of the Philanthropist, that a large convention of Abolitionists would scare the Whig members in to it to the contrary notwithstanding."

Does the correspondent too speak by authority? We shall see.

One thing is growing more clear every day, and that is, that there are anti-slavery sections of both parties, which will not much longer endure the servility of their associates—which will never submit to be drilled by General Harrison or Mr. Van Buren, to defend the bulwarks of slavery.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Dr. Brooke wishes us to insert the following piece of intelligence, contained in a letter addressed to him. The decision alluded to is highly important, just such, however, as might have been anticipated in view of former decisions of the same character.

"Dr. Abraham Brooke, Clinton County, Ohio. "A decision of the Supreme court of Louisiana, was made on the 7th of December, 1840, present Judges Martin, Morphy, Simon, and Rice, in the case of Elizabeth Thomas vs. Genesis and others. She was a colored woman held as a slave, taken to Illinois a free state, with the consent and knowledge of her owner—afterwards sold as a slave in this state, (Louisiana.) Judgment in her favor for her freedom affirmed.—New Orleans Paper, Dec. 1840."

CONGRESS.

Senate, December 24.—Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several memorials were presented, and bills of a local character reported. Mr. Benton moved for leave to bring in a bill to tax the circulation of banks and bankers, and of all corporations, companies or individuals, that issued paper currency, and spoke at considerable length. The reception of the bill was opposed, on the ground of its unconstitutionality; it being the exclusive privilege of the House to originate bills of revenue, &c. Mr. Hubbard moved to lay the question of reception on the table, and that the bill be printed; the yeas and nays were taken on this motion, which was lost by a vote of 22 to 18. Mr. Benton said, that having accomplished his object, he would now withdraw his motion for leave to introduce the bill, but Mr. Webster said that he could not do so without consent of the Senate. An animated debate at once arose, which was interrupted by an adjournment of the Senate till the 28th. Mr. Benton, however, obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

House, December 24.—Communications were received from the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Post-office Department, and Clerk of the House. Several Senate bills were read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate Committees. The next business in order was a motion of Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, to refer a memorial from the legislature of that State, to the Committee on public lands, with the following instructions:—to report a bill to grant prospective pre-emption to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers, according to the price of said lands." Mr. Reynolds advocated his motion at some length. Mr. Pickens regretted the subject was introduced now—wished that it might be postponed for a new Congress.

Mr. Cost Johnson moved to amend the instructions submitted by Mr. Reynolds, by substituting the following—

"To refer to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill to have the proceeds of the sale of the public domain divided among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for internal improvements, education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed wise by the several States receiving said distribution."

After considerable discussion the House adjourned till the 28th.

Senate, December 28.—A communication was read from the Department of State, transmitting an abstract of returns, showing the number of seamen registered, in each collection district of the Union, during the year ending September 30, 1840, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The total number of seamen registered as above in 1840, was 6,091—native, 7,501; naturalized, 140.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial, praying for the repeal or modification of the act of March 29, 1830, regulating commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonies. After some discussion, in which the great importance of the memorial was conceded, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House, December 28.—The amendment of W. Cost Johnson, to Mr. Reynolds's motion in

regard to the reference of a memorial concerning the public lands, coming up for consideration, Mr. Alford moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which being lost, the subject, on motion, was postponed till the following Wednesday week.

A bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, appropriating \$151,352.39 to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeable on the navy pension fund. The following section was agreed to, as an amendment.—"That the act of March 3d, 1837, entitled, 'an Act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund,' be repealed;" and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; read a third time, and passed.

Senate, December 29.—The death of Felix Grundy being announced with suitable remarks, by Mr. Anderson, it was resolved that the Senate go in mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days—and that it now adjourn.

House, December 29.—Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the amendment moved by Mr. Shepherd of N. C. was agreed to. Mr. Reed moved that the whole subject be postponed till Tuesday next. A debate arose, which was arrested by a communication from the Senate, notifying the House of the death of Mr. Grundy, and the proceedings of the Senate, in relation thereto. After an address by Mr. Brown, the same topics of respect were voted, and the House adjourned.

Senate, December 30.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, showing the aggregate population of each state, territory, &c. Mr. Crittenden from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and moved that it be made the order of the day for Thursday, 7th of January next, which was agreed to.

Several matters generally unimportant were disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

House, December 30.—The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Adams, laid over under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

1. Resolved, That the investment in the stocks of the several States of this Union of funds held by the government of the United States in trust, to the amount of the same as invested and of the interest thereon, as assumed by the United States of the debts of the said several States, in the event of their failure punctually to pay the same.

2. Resolved, That the purchase, by authority of any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, of the bonds of any of the States of this Union, at their nominal value or with a premium thereon, and the subsequent sale of the same bonds at a discount, is an unwarrantable and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive Government of the United States to require of the Government of each and every State of this Union in whose stocks investments of the public moneys held in trust by the Government of the United States have been made, punctual payment, in specie or its equivalent, of the interest stipulated in the said stocks, and repayment of the principal, as soon as possible by the terms of the contracts upon which such stocks have severally been issued.

4. Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several States ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The business in relation to the Navy Pension Fund was then resumed, and a long discussion ensued, when the previous question was moved, but before the question on seconding this motion was decided, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Senate, December 31.—Mr. Nicholas on leave introduced a bill to authorize experiments to be made on the application of steam-power to harbor defence. Mr. Linn gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

House, December 31.—In answer to a call of the House, a message was received from the President, containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the burning of the steam-boat Caroline, on the Niagara frontier, about two years ago;—read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In a letter dated December 13, the British minister calls upon the government of the United States through Mr. Secretary Forsyth, to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Alexander McLeod, who was arrested at Lewiston, N. Y., on the 12th of November, on charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the "piratical steam-boat Caroline," and committed for trial to Lockport jail. The President, through Mr. Forsyth, "finds himself unable to recognise the validity of the demand," the case of McLeod not being one within the scope of the powers of the federal government, the offence with which he is charged, having been committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of New York. The British minister is further informed, that had the government power to interfere with the case, it would not feel itself bound to do so. "The transaction out of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent Territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens."

"The President is not aware of any principle of international law, or indeed of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction; or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two governments." Mr. Fox states, that the destruction of the Caroline was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's province. Mr. Forsyth replies, "if the destruction of the Caroline was the public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior author-

ities, it has not before been communicated to the government of the United States, by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the Court which has taken cognizance of the offence, with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it." In conclusion, the British minister is reminded that the case of the Caroline has long since been brought to the attention of his government, which has not yet signified its decision upon it; and "it is hoped that the government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the government of the United States, uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences."

Mr. Adams on leave introduced a bill, to ensure the faithful execution of the laws for the collection of duties on imports, which was twice read and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Navy Pension Fund being again called up, the House refused to reconsider the vote on the amendment of Mr. Shepherd, which repeated the act of 3d of March 1837, for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension.

5000 extra copies of the President's message in relation to the "Caroline", were on motion ordered to be printed.

Petitions were then presented.

The Gag-rule—Another Decision.

The following proceedings on a petition for an amendment of the constitution, furnish another illustration of the despotic character of the gag-rule.

Mr. TOLAND stated that he wished to present a memorial of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, which prayed for a change or amendment of the Constitution of the United States regarding the toleration of slavery. He said he did not think, inasmuch as it asked for an alteration in the fundamental law of the land, that it came within the rule of the House prohibiting the reception of petitions upon the subject of slavery; that the Speaker, however, might think differently; and that, for the purpose of ascertaining his opinion, he would send the memorial to examine at his seat. Mr. T. also remarked that if the Speaker decided that the memorial came under the rule, he should feel it his duty to take an appeal.

He then examined the memorial, and observed, that he was not surprised at the doubts of the gentleman; that he felt it, however, to be his duty to decide that it did come within the class excluded by the rule; but that he had no objection to the appeal which Mr. T. said he would take.

Mr. TOLAND then took the appeal—the question was put, and the Speaker's decision was affirmed without a division.

The most ultra of the slaveholding members have never yet contended that it was not the right of the citizens to petition for objects, within the constitutional power of Congress. And none of them will deny that to propose amendments to the Constitution, two thirds of both houses agreeing is an unquestionable right of Congress. And yet, when the citizen asks Congress to exercise this constitutional power, Mr. Speaker Hunter decides that his petition cannot be received under the new rule, and the House sustains the decision without a division! This is the greatest outrage yet committed by this most outrageous Congress. If the American people endure the gag, another Congress, they will prove themselves a truckling race of slaves.

Senate, January 4.—Several bills were ordered to be engrossed—after which the special order was then taken up, being the bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers upon public lands, and after being debated by several members, was passed over informally.

House, January 4.—Communications were received from several departments of government. Petitions were then presented.

Mr. Fillmore gave notice of a bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes, connected with the organization of the House, and in the taking of testimony by either House of Congress.

Mr. Adams from the Select Committee appointed on the 10th ult., on the discrepancy existing between the manuscript and the printed document of the last session of Congress in relation to the case of the Spanish schooner Amistad, made a report, which was read, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A message was received from the President, containing further correspondence in relation to the burning of the "Caroline." Mr. Fox learns with deep regret the decision of the President, and cannot but foresee "very grave and serious consequences"—has lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's government, the report of the former correspondence—testifies his vast regret and surprise at the expressions used by Mr. Forsyth in reference to the Caroline, &c., &c. His letters contains various impeachments of the conduct of the United States, and American citizens.

The answer of Mr. Forsyth is brief, and somewhat pungent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, December 31, 1840.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States would hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The message produced considerable excitement in the House and some warlike speeches. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on motion of Mr. Pickens, whose remarks could not be heard by the reporter. Slaveholders, it seems, are rather disposed to be peace-makers on this occasion. Reason, obvious. Mr. Granger, of New York, during the discussion, made the following remarks.

"An individual (continued Mr. G.) listening to this debate, would suppose that the person implicated in this controversy, and who is soon to be brought before a judicial tribunal, was to be denied that right of fair and impartial trial which is guaranteed to every citizen of this country, and to every transgressor, of the law in the country where he may be taken. Permit me to say that, when McLeod shall be brought to trial, he will have every advantage which the law secures to him; and the proceedings will be conducted in the same cool and dispassionate, and impartial manner that would characterize them if a murder had been committed by one citizen of the State of New York upon the body of another citizen of that State. If upon trial he can be shown to be innocent, he will be acquitted; if he should be proved guilty, beyond the possibility of doubt, he will be condemned; and, if condemned, he will be executed—his execution being due to the supremacy of the laws of the State of New York. That act performed—if the British Government should hastily take upon herself to redress the supposed wrong, she will find the same blood in Western New York that was there in 1812—unbought by British gold—unbought and to be bought only by that love of country that has made her, and that has marked the whole people of this Confederacy."

I have no fears, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Davis) seems to have, that this country will ever crum to the British Lion. She will act cautiously and dispassionately; she will execute her laws within their proper limits wisely and justly; and, when that is done, my word for it, the gentleman from Indiana need not fear that the General Government or the State of New York will quarrel before the British Lion."

The following shows how freemen's petitions are disposed.

Of Thomas S. Milligan and 37 citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, to rescind Rule 21 of the 28th January, 1840. [Mr. Adams moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report a resolution rescinding the Rule. Mr. Linn Banks moved that the petition be laid on the table; laid on the table.]

Of John S. Hudson and 68 citizens of Strongsville, Ohio, to rescind 21st Rule. Same result. Laid on the table.

Of John S. Hudson and 69 citizens of Strongsville, Ohio, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Refused to be received.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House, December 29.—Mr. Griswold offered a resolution which was agreed to, appointing a select committee to inquire into and report upon the condition of county jails in this state. A resolution was adopted, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of conferring on justices of the peace jurisdiction co-extensive with the county in all cases, "where the bill, note, bond, agreement &c., upon which any suit may be founded, was executed, or accrued in the township where such justice may reside." A resolution was adopted, instructing the standing committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of enlarging and re-enforcing the "act to prevent betting on elections."

Senate, December 30.—A debate arose on the printing of bills, the occasion of which was the reporting back a bill of the House, from a committee of the whole, to vacate part of a state road from Cincinnati to Hamilton. Mr. Taylor moved its indefinite postponement, because conscientiously he could not assist in smuggling any bills through the legislature.—He would vote for no bill which was not printed. The bill was finally laid on the table, not, however, till quite a scene had been enacted by two representatives. Mr. Uter having spoken on the question, Mr. Root of Huron remarked, that the gentleman from Clermont had spoken several times the same speech. To save him any further trouble, he moved it be laid on the table, in order to be printed.

Mr. UTER—"I think if his sarcastic acts and speeches, and himself were laid on the table, and printed, they would make as disgusting a spectacle as any gentleman would wish to inspect." Such witless personalities grace but poorly senatorial dignity.

House, December 30.—Several petitions against the Black Laws were presented. Business of little importance transacted.

Senate, December 31.—The senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the senate. The 3rd rule, viz., that the clerk of the senate shall deliver a copy of every bill, unless otherwise directed by the Senate, that shall not have been previously printed, after its first reading, to the public printer, who shall print copies for the use of the members," on motion of Mr. Leonard, was stricken out. This amendment being reported, was adopted by the senate,—21 yeas, 9 nays.

The bill from the House, making certain appropriations, to which an amendment had been proposed in the Senate, allowing the State printer \$4000 towards printing the revised code of laws, was taken up, and the amendment being agreed to, ordered to a third reading.

House, December 31.—The bill to incorporate the Oberlin Diocesan Association, was read the third time. The famous Mr. Jenkins inquired of Mr. Bliss, if the members of the association were citizens? He had understood within a few hours past that it was a negro institution, and he had strong suspicion that such was the fact. Mr. Bliss said he was not aware that such was the case—although it was possible that a few colored persons were members. Mr. J. then moved that the bill be re-committed to the standing committee on corporations, with instructions to strike out the words, "their associates and successors," and insert, "such of their associates and successors as have been or may be citizens of this state," which was lost. Mr. Jenkins may deem these demonstrations of hostility to the defenceless colored man, evidence of a noble mind; but there are those who think that the objects of his persecution are entirely too good for the association of such as he.

The bill was passed by a vote of 49 to 15.

House, January 1.—Mr. Allen from the standing committee on common schools, to whom had been referred the petitions, asking that the advantages of common schools in this state might be extended to colored persons, reported the same back, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and recommended their reference to the standing committee on the judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. Worthington offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the currency of Ohio is, at present, of doubtful and unequal value in different parts of the State, thereby injuriously affecting the lawful pursuits of the

honest industry, capital and enterprise of the people, do hereby resolve, that the currency of the State, and the progress of her important public improvements, and whereas, the laws now in force have proved inadequate to provide a sufficient remedy for this disorderly currency; and whereas, the recent demonstrations of the will of the people of Ohio, render it the positive duty of their representatives and agents in this present General Assembly, to enact in their behalf, as speedily as possible, more efficient laws for the reform of these existing abuses and evils: Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it is the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for a good and permanent safe banking system, the benefits of which may, as they of right should, be enjoyed by the whole people of the State, by which confidence shall be restored to all capital lawfully employed, whether of labor, money, or other property, by which a sound circulating medium, such as formerly existed, consisting of specie, and bank bills, at all times convertible into specie, shall be restored to the State; and by which the whole of such circulation shall be permanently safe to the holder, of equal value in all parts of the State, and be receivable at par, in payment of all debts to the banks, and of all taxes and other dues to the State.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The senate did not meet on January 1st, and transacted no business of importance upon Saturday.

House, January 2.—The communications of Mr. Walker, which occasioned the heated discussion reported in our last week's paper, are as follows:

Mr. Lawrence presented the petition of S. Walker, demanding the disfranchisement of slaveholders residing within this State.

Mr. Brough asked for the reading of the petition which is as follows:

"To the Agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General Assembly, for legislative purposes: "Your fellow citizen of Logan county, and State of Ohio, believing that it is essentially in violation of our free institutions for persons who reside amongst us to hold as slaves those who, by virtue of our common humanity, are our brothers and sisters. "Therefore, it is my will, as one of the sovereign people of said State, that such persons, thus holding slaves, shall, as a punishment, lose [lose?] their political rights during their continuance in the crime. "And if there be any amongst you of this description of persons, let them forthwith be expelled upon conviction, as unworthy to sit in legislation with freemen."

S. WALKER.

Bellevue, Logan co., Ohio.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented the following communication, which was read:

To the agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General Assembly, for legislative purposes: "Your fellow citizen of Logan county, in the State of Ohio, as one of the sovereign people, would entreat upon you that you forthwith send a delegation to the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, earnestly requesting it to abolish slavery in their State, as an injury to humanity, to the slave, to the State and people, to us and to the world. "The reasons that sustain this proceeding will naturally suggest themselves to you. It is due the reciprocity and comity we owe our sister State, in remembrance of past favors."

S. WALKER.

Bellevue, Logan co., Ohio.

The motion to reject the first memorial was lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bartley, Brough, Cochran, Hinkle, Hockberry, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, King, Morris, McAnelly, McGugin, Scott of Crawford, Shreve, Smith of Stark, Spindler, Toland, Watkins, Way and Wood—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bliss, Brown, Carnahan, Carpenter, Clarke, Cooke, Dunn, Florence, Giddings, Griswold, Hamilton, Harlan, Israel, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Kaylor, Lamme, Lawrence, Marsh, Perkins, Pollock, Probasco, Reece, Reeves, Reynolds, Robbins, Scott of Greene, Scott of Harrison, Shober, Smith of Adams, Stinson, Vincent, Van Vorhes, Weaver, Welch, Wheeler, Worthington, Young, and Speaker—41.

The petition was then referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morris of Licking, moved the rejection of the second, but this motion was also lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bartley, Brough, Cochran, Hinkle, Hockberry, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, King, Morris, McAnelly, McGugin, Perkins, Probasco, Reece, Shreve, Smith of Adams, Spindler, Stinson, Toland, Watkins, Way, Weaver and Wood—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bliss, Brown, Carnahan, Carpenter, Clarke, Cooke, Dunn, Florence, Giddings, Griswold, Hamilton, Harlan, Israel, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Kaylor, Lamme, Lawrence, Pollock, Reeves, Reynolds, Robbins, Scott of Crawford, Scott of Greene, Shober, Smith of Stark, Vincent, Van Vorhes, Welch, Wheeler, Worthington, Young and Speaker—33.

The communication was then referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

Senate, January 4.—Several Anti-Black Law petitions were presented, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The report of the committee on unfinished business was then considered, and subsequently laid on the table.

Mr. Faran introduced a bill to preserve the purity of elections, which was read the first time. The bill to allow further time for the collection of taxes was postponed indefinitely. The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Glover, that the Senate deem it unsafe to legislate upon any bill which has not been printed, or laid before the Senate in the usual form. The discussion upon it was continued till the hour of adjournment.

House, January 4.—The bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for the revaluation of real property in this state, passed March 13, 1840, was read the third time.

January 5, nothing was done in either house worthy of note, except the senate agreed to pass bills from the house without being printed. The new practice is considered by the state printer as a violation of the "sacredness of contracts."

Senate, January 6.—Mr. Thomas gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the general law relating to the incorporation of towns and boroughs, as authorize them to grant licenses for the sale of liquors, &c.

House, January 6.—Petitions presented against the Black Laws. The amendment that had been made by the Senate to the House bill, making certain appropriations for printing the revised code was agreed to.

Senate, January 7.—Mr. Faran's bill for preserving the purity of elections, was considered in committee of the whole.

House, January 7.—Numerous anti-slavery petitions were presented. On the 8th, Mr. Way introduced a long preamble and resolution, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed—protesting against the independent treasury, &c.

Mr. Worthington, on leave, presented the petition of 69 negroes of Chillicothe, for the repeal of laws making distinction on account of color.

Mr. Worthington said, that although he was opposed to the prayer of the petitioners—yet he

trusted it would be received and treated respectfully. Mr. Jenkins moved that the petition be rejected. He was once placed in precisely the same situation of the gentleman from Ross—and he then felt his duty to vote against the rejection. His objections were constitutional. The negroes were a race not recognized by the constitution.

Before the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Jenkins to reject,

On motion of Mr. Bell, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock."

This Mr. Jenkins should have the chair of constitutional law assigned to him in Cincinnati College, or some one of our learned institutions. What if colored men and women were not recognized by the constitution, does that deprive them of a right higher than all human constitutions?—a right given to them by God, to complain against the persecution of such high-minded legislators as the Hon. Mr. Jenkins?

OBERLIN COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

The Catalogue of Oberlin shows this institution to be in a very flourishing condition.—The number of theological students is 64; college, 68; shorter course, 5; male preparatory, 181; young ladies, 166; total 484.

Faculty.—Asa Mahan, president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy; Charles G. Finney, prof. of theology; John Morgan, prof. of literature of New Testament; Henry Cowles, prof. of literature of Old Testament; ———— prof. of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history; James Dabcomb, prof. of chemistry, botany, and physiology; George Whipple, prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; James A. Thome, prof. of Rhetoric and belles lettres; T. B. Hudson, prof. of Greek and latin languages; E. Wade, prof. of law; G. M. Allen, teachers of sacred music; F. J. Keep, principal of preparatory department; W. Cochran, J. H. Fairchild, C. A. Jemison, tutors in College.

INDIANA STATE ANNIVERSARY.

The third annual meeting of the Indiana State Anti-slavery Society, will be held at Newport, Wayne co., Ia., on 2nd day, the 8th of the 2nd mo., 1841, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

As business of importance in which every abolitionist in the state is deeply interested, will be brought before the meeting, it is desired, and expected, that the abolitionists throughout the State, will endeavor to attend. The friends of the cause from the adjoining states, are cordially invited to attend.

N. B. All the local A. S. S. in the state, are requested to send delegates to the next Anniversary; and as soon as practicable, forward the name of the Society location, number of members, male and female—date of their formation, with the names of the President, Secretary, as such information is necessary. Address the same to H. H. Way, Cor. Sec'y, Ia. State A. S. S., New Garden P. O. Ia.

By order of the Executive Committee, of the State A. S. S.

S. S. LEVI JESSUP, Rec. Sec'y, State A. S. S.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly. January 13, 1841.

Flour, - - -	\$3 62½
Wheat, - - -	52 cts for new, old 62.
Corn, - - -	from 25.
Oats, - - -	18 to 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ashe's, - - -	8
Pearl, lb. 7	8
Pot., - - -	none

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

Impromptu.

On seeing the cedar tree in the Emancipator used as the emblem of the Liberty Party.

A song of the lowly old cedar tree,
The emblem of the free,
Here's glorious success to his tall, proud crest,
Nay it shade the huckey tree!
He hath stood in the wintry tempest's blast,
No trembling fear show'd he,
But firm he stood as the storm howl'd past,
With his strong arms branching free.

Chorus.

Then sing to the brave old cedar tree,
Who shall rule in this land so long,
Here's health and renown to his broad green crown,
When the huckey tree is gone.

2.

He saw the rare age, when popular rage,
Was a sad thing sight to see,
And church and hall, both large and small,
Here shut in the face of the free;
And the night throughout, the mad'ning shout,
Was heard of the drunken train;
They, it is vile and the base, shall die in disgrace;
But the cedar shall remain.

Chorus.

Then sing to the brave old cedar tree &c.

*When the strong but perishable Hickory, the lute and ostentatious Elm, the soft and deceitful Buckeye shall have rotted into oblivion—our serviceable, fragrant, and ever enduring Cedar shall stretch its sheltering arms over the nation, and tower aloft as a memorial of virtuous deeds, and a witness to the latest ages, that God loves the good, and them that honor him, he will honor.—E. M.

NIGHT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Night is the time to rest;
How sweet when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose;
Stretch out the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our own delicious bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! waking less beguiling far
Than visions dreamt by daylight are!

Night is the time to toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
In wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sagas taught,
That poets sung, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unweary tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years,
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perish young, like things on earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings unto the home-sick maid
All we have loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host,
Startled by Caesar's stalwart ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Descends athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew,
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease,
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends—such death be mine!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following stirring and eloquent extracts are from Dr. Channing's recent pamphlet on West India Emancipation:

In the whole history of efforts for human happiness, it is doubtful if another example can be found of so great a revolution accomplished with so few sacrifices, and such immediate reward. Compare with this the American Revolution, which had for its end to shake off a yoke too tight to be named by the side of domestic slavery. Through what fields of blood, and years of suffering, did we seek civil freedom, a boon insignificant in comparison with freedom from an owner's grasp! It is the ordinary law of Providence, that great blessings shall be gained by great sacrifices, and that the most beneficial social changes shall bring immediate suffering.—That near a million of human beings should pass in a day from the deepest degradation to the rights of freemen, with so little agitation of the social system, is a fact so strange, that we naturally suspect at first some tinging of the picture from the author's sympathies; and we are brought to full conviction only by the simplicity and minuteness of its details. For one, I should have rejoiced in Emancipation as an unpeppable good, had the immediate results worn a much darker hue. I wanted to know, that social order was preserved, that the laws were respected after Emancipation. I felt, that were anarchy escaped, no evil worse than slavery could take its place. I had not forgotten the doctrine of our fathers, that human freedom was worth vast sacrifices, that it could hardly be bought at too great a price.

I proceed now to offer a few remarks on several topics suggested by Mr. Gurney's book, and I shall close by considering the duties which belong to individuals and to the free States in relation to slavery.

The first topic suggested by our author, and perhaps the most worthy of notice, is his anxiety to show that Emancipation has been accompanied with little pecuniary loss; that, as a monetary speculation, it is not to be condemned. He evidently supposes, that he is writing for a people who will judge of this grand event in history by the standard of commercial profit or loss. In this view, his simple book tells more than a thousand satires against the spirit of our times. In speaking of West India Emancipation, it has been common for men to

say, We must wait for facts! And what facts have they waited for? They have waited to know, that the master, after fattening many years on oppression, had lost nothing by the triumph of justice and humanity; that the slave after being freed, was to yield as large an income as before to his employer. This delicate sensibility to the rights of the wrong-doer, this concern for property; this unconcern for human nature, is a sign of the little progress made even here by free principles, and of men's ignorance of the great end of social union.

Every good man must protest against this mode of settling the question of Emancipation. It seems to be taken for granted by not a few, that if, in consequence of this event, the crops have fallen off, or the number of coffee bags or sugar hogsheads is lessened, then Emancipation is to be pronounced a failure, and the great act of freeing a people from the most odious bondage is to be set down as folly. At the North and the South, this base doctrine has seized on the public mind. It runs through our press, not excepting the more respectable. The bright promises of Emancipation are too unimportant for our newspapers, but the fearful intelligence, that this or that island has shipped fewer hogsheads of sugar than in the days of slavery, is thought worthy to be published far and wide; and Emancipation is a curse, because the civilized world must pay a few cents more to bring tea or coffee to the due degree of sweetness. It passes for an 'ultraism' of philanthropy, to prize a million of human beings above as many pounds of sugar.

What is the great end of civilized society? Not coffee and sugar; not the greatest possible amount of mineral, vegetable or animal productions; but the protection of the rights of its members. The sacrifice of rights, especially of the dearest and most sacred, to increase of property, is one of the most flagrant crimes of the social state. That every man should have his due, that a few proprietors should riot on his toil, sweat and blood of many, this is the great design of the union of men into communities. Emancipation was not meant to increase the crops, but to restore to human beings their birthright, to give every man the free use of his powers for his own and other's good.

That the production of sugar would be diminished for a time, in consequence of Emancipation, was a thing to be expected if not desired. It is in the sugar culture, that the slaves in the West Indies have been and are most overworked. In Cuba, we are told by men, who have given particular attention to that island, that the mortality on the sugar estates is ten per cent annually, so that a whole gang is used up, and swept off in ten years. Suppose Emancipation introduced into Cuba.—Would not the production of sugar be diminished? Ought not every man to desire the diminution? I do not say that such atrocious cruelty was common in the British Islands. But it was in this department chiefly, that the slaves were exposed to excessive toil. It was to be expected then, when left free, they would prefer other modes of industry. Accordingly whilst the sugar is diminished, the ordinary articles of subsistence have increased. Some of the slaves have become small farmers, and many more, who hire themselves as laborers, cultivate small patches of land on their account. There is another important consideration. Before the freedom, the women formed no inconsiderable part of the gangs who labored on the sugar crops. These are now very much, if not wholly withdrawn. Is it a grief to a man, who has the spirit of a man, that women's burdens are made lighter? Other causes of the diminution of the sugar crop may be found in Mr. Gurney's book; but these are enough to show us, that this effect is due in part to the good working of Emancipation, to a relief of the male and female slave, in which we ought to rejoice.

Before the Emancipation, I expected that the immediate result of the measure would be more or less idleness, and consequently a diminution of produce. How natural was it to anticipate, that men who had worked under the lash, and had looked on exemption from toil as the happiness of paradise, should surrender themselves more or less to sloth on becoming their own masters! It is the curse of a bad system to unfit men at first for a better. That the paralyzing effect of slavery should continue after its extinction, that the slave should at the first produce less than before, this surely is no matter of wonder. The wonder is, and it is a great one, that the slaves in the West Indies have, in their new condition, been so greatly influenced by the motives of freemen, that the spirit of industry has so far survived the system of compulsion, under which they had been trained; that ideas of a better mode of living have taken so strong a hold on their minds; that so many refined tastes and wants have been so soon developed. Here is the wonder; and all this shows, what we have often heard, that the negro is more susceptible of civilization from abroad than any other race of men. That some, perhaps, many of the slaves, have worked too little, is not to be denied, nor can we blame them much for it. All of us suspect, under like circumstances, would turn our first freedom into a holiday. Besides, when we think, that they have been sweating and bleeding to nourish in all manner of luxury a few indolent proprietors, they do not seem very inexcusable for a short emulation of their superiors. The negro sleeping all day under the shade of the palm tree, ought not to offend our moral sense, much more than the 'owner' stretched on his ottoman sofa. What ought to astonish us is the limitation, not the existence of the evil.

It is to be desired, that those among us, who groan over Emancipation, because the staples of the islands are diminished, should be made to wear for a few months the yoke of slavery, so as to judge experimentally whether freedom is worth or not a few hogsheads of sugar. If knowing what this yoke is, they are willing that others should bear it, they deserve themselves, above all others, to be crushed by it. Slavery is the greatest of wrongs, the most intolerable of all the forms of oppression. We of this country thought, that to be robbed of political liberty was an injury not to be endured; and, as a people, were ready to shed our blood like water to avert it. But political liberty is of no worth compared with personal; and slavery robs men of the latter. Under the despotisms of modern Europe, the people, though deprived of political freedom, enjoy codes of laws constructed with great care, the fruits of the wisdom of ages, which recognize the sacredness of the rights of person and property, and under which those rights are essentially secure. A subject of these despotisms may still be a man, may better his condition, may enrich his intellect, may fill the earth with his fame. He enjoys essentially personal freedom, and through this accomplishes the great ends of his being. To be stripped of this blessing, to be owned by a fellow creature, to hold our limbs and faculties at another's will, to stand in awe of another's lash, to have our whole energies chained to never-varying tasks for another's luxury, to hold wife and children at another's pleasure,—what wrong can be compared with this? This is such an insult on human nature, such an impiety towards the common Father, that the whole earth should send up one cry of reprobation against it; and yet we are told, this outrage must continue, lest the market of the civilized world should be deprived of some hogsheads of sugar.

It is hard to weigh human rights against each other; they are all sacred and invaluable. But there is no one which nature, instinct, makes so dear to us as the right of action, of free motion; the right of exerting, and by exertion enlarging our faculties of body and mind; the right of forming plans, of directing our powers according to our convictions of interest and duty; the right of putting forth our energies from a spring in our own breasts. Self-motion, this is what our nature hungers and thirsts for as its true element and life. In truth, every thing that lives, the bird, the insect, craves and delights in freedom of action; and much more must this be the instinct of a rational, moral creature of God, who can attain by such freedom alone to the proper strength and enjoyment of his nature. The rights of property or reputation are poor compared with this. Of what worth would be the products of the universe to a man forbidden to use his limbs; or shut up in a prison? To be deprived of that freedom of action which consists with others' freedom; to be forbidden to exert our faculties for our own good; to be cut off from enterprise; to have a narrow circle drawn round us, and to be kept within it by a spy and a lash; to meet an iron barrier in another's selfish will, let impulse or desire turn where it may; to be systematically denied the means of cultivating the powers which distinguish us from the brute;—this is to be wounded not only in the dearest earthly interests, but in the very life of the soul. Our humanity pines and dies rather than live in this unnatural restraint. Now it is the very essence of slavery to prostrate this right of action, of self-motion, not indirectly or uncertainly but immediately and without disguise, and this is right to be weighed in the scales against sugar and coffee; and are eight hundred thousand human beings to be robbed of it to increase the luxuries of the world?

What matters it, that the staples of the West Indies are diminished? Do the people there travel? Are they driven by want to robbery? Has the negro dashed from the hands of the overseer to that of the hangman? We learn from Mr. Gurney, that the prophecies of ruin to the West Indies are fulfilled chiefly in regard to the prisons. These are in some places filling to decay, and everywhere have fewer inmates. And what makes this result more striking is, that since Emancipation, many offences, formerly punished summarily by the master on the plantation, now fall under the cognizance of the magistrate, and are of course punishable by imprisonment. Do the freed slaves want clothing? We hear not only of decent apparel, but are told that negro vanity, hardly surpassed by that of the white dandy, suffers nothing for the want of decoration or fashionable attire. There is not a sign, that the people fare the worse for freedom. Enough is produced to give subsistence to an improved and cheerful population, and what more can we desire? In our sympathy with the rich proprietor, shall we complain of a change, which has secured to every man his rights, and thousands, once trodden under foot, the comforts of life, and the means of intellectual and moral progress? Is it nothing that the old unfriended but of the slave in many spots giving place to the comfortable cottage?—Is it nothing, that, in these cottages, marriage is an indissoluble tie that the mother presses her child to her heart as indeed her own? Is it nothing that churches are springing up, not from the donations of the opulent, but from the hard earnings of the religious poor? What if a few owners of sugar estates export less than formerly? Are the many always to be sacrificed to the few? Suppose the luxuries of the splendid mansion to be retrenched. Is it no compensation that the comforts of the laborer's hut are increased? Emancipation was resisted on the ground, that the slave, if restored to his rights, would fall into idleness and vagrancy, and even relapse into barbarism. But the emancipated negro discovers no indifference in the comforts of civilized life. He has wants various enough to keep him in action. His standard of living has risen. He desires a better lodging, dress and food. He has begun too to thirst for accumulation. As Mr. Gurney says, 'he understands his interest as well as a Yankee.' He is more likely to fall into the civilized man's cupidity than to the sloth and filth of a savage. It is an offset for all these benefits, that the custom house reports a diminution of the staples of slavery.

Present State of Syria.

Dr. Bowring's report on Syria, which has just been distributed, supplies a valuable body of information on the state of that country, much of which is new to the British public. Syria is estimated to contain about 50,000 square miles—the whole population seems somewhat under a million and a half. The revenue for 1835 amounted to about 610,000 sterling. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by about 600,000. Dr. Bowring says—

"It cannot be doubted that the possession of Syria is very onerous in a pecuniary point of view to the Powers. It is the generally received opinion that the 35,000 pounds (175,000 sterling) which are paid in tribute to the Porte, and which did not appear in the statement furnished by the Government, are usually paid by Egypt. This enormous amount of the surplus revenues of the viceregal territories in Africa are swallowed up by the Asiatic possessions."

All the accounts agree that the population is decreasing, in consequence of the conscription and the forced labor to which the industrious classes have been subjected. "Mr. Moore," says Dr. Bowring, estimates the military forces of Syria at from 40,000 to 50,000 men. The last conscription added about 15,000 men to the army, and between 7,000 and 8,000 had reached Syria from Egypt. Since the Egyptian conquest there have been three conscriptions. They are carried on in the most irregular manner, by a sort of general arrest, which is conducted about the streets, in the fields, and in the dwellings of the people. A medical examination takes place. The suitable men detained, and the others dismissed obtain no security against a second capture.

The following extract from a representation of the British mercantile firm at Aleppo, speaks volumes as to the misery caused in Syria by the iron rule of the Pacha. Among the grievances complained of are—

"The seizing of camels and mules by Government for its own purposes without giving notice, without leaving portions for the purposes of trade, and without remunerating the owners.

"The system of seizing conscripts for the army from all classes by force, and for a period of indefinite service in a foreign country produces these consequences.

"Debtors flee to hiding, and are often taken for soldiers, whereby debts are often endangered, and always delayed.

"A large proportion of the able and industrious youth are taken from the cities—the agricultural producers from the villages—decreasing the industry and production of the country, and by consequence the consumption of British goods.

"But the evil of this system is wider and deeper spread—debts flee, and debts are endangered—the earners of wages are taken, and the incomes of families reduced.—But the Turks suffer more from the insolence of the men employed to take away their young men—the robbery of their women, when, as has frequently occurred, their

houses are forcibly entered—and the general destruction of their peace and security; so that many families are emigrating from the cities and villages, and to employ their own phrase, 'they have no heart to buy.' We find that under such circumstances, the Turkish population entirely neglect the decoration of their persons and houses; and as they are our best customers for the better sort of British manufactures, the market for these descriptions of our imports is lamentably deteriorated by the recent conscriptions."

It were endless to multiply proof of the calamities occasioned by the endeavors of Mehmet Ali to make himself a powerful ruler. The boasted improvements of Mehmet Ali seem to reduce themselves to this, that having a large and well organized army, there is no spot saved from his oppression. Under the former state of things there were, no doubt, many irregularities and the peace of the country was frequently disturbed by the quarrels of rival chiefs. But the people were used to these irregularities, and had many ways of protecting themselves. But they are altogether without defence against the grounding oppression of Mehmet Ali. He does not benefit the Syrians, and is positively injurious to himself. The resources of Egypt are wasted on Syria and his other Asiatic conquests. We are, therefore, utterly at a loss to understand how matters can be made worse, as the French Journals pretend, by compelling the Pacha to give up Syria. No state of things can be worse for the inhabitants of Syria than the present. And as for the Pacha himself, Syria can only be of importance to him as a means of siding his views in Turkey. If he wish to remain at peace, he had better be off with Egypt alone than with Syria added to it.—Morning Chronicle.

FOUR HOURS OF PERIL AND TERROR.

Rescue from the brink of the Cataract.

We have heard of many 'awful situations' and 'Providential rescues,' but never of a situation more truly, than that which we are about to describe, nor of a rescue in all respects more strikingly Providential. Mr. Kidd, one of the hands employed in the flouring mill of Avery and Thurber, just above the Middle Falls of the Genesee, in the north part of this city, after dark a few evenings since took the shift belonging to the mill, and without communicating his designs to any one, attempted to cross the river. For the purpose of improving the water power at that point, a dam had been thrown across, a few feet above the middle cataract, and at low water the current for some distance above the dam is slight. When the water is high, however, a strong current sets over the dam through its whole length, and then none but a person accustomed to manage a boat can push one across. The river was very high on the evening in question. To add to the difficulty, Mr. Kidd had but little experience in the use of oars, and when about half across, he lost command of the boat, and found to his horror that he was rapidly drifting with the current, which he could not hand see. His boat, with his light shift over the dam.

The dam, as we have remarked, is a few feet above the Middle Falls, the perpendicular descent of which is twenty-five feet. A few rods farther down are the Lower Falls, with a perpendicular descent of eighty-four feet. Between the dam and Middle Falls, as well as between the two cataracts, the current is exceedingly rapid and rough. Once over the dam, therefore, his destruction was sealed, for even should his frail bark survive the plunge over the dam, and the descent of the Middle Falls, and live through the intervening rapids and rocks to the brink of the Lower Falls, it could not, nor could the strongest vessel that ever floated, survive the awful plunge 84 feet down that tremendous cataract.

Mr. Kidd was perfectly acquainted with the localities, and fully aware of the awful peril of his situation. In the darkness of the night, there was no eye save the eye of Him to whom the midnight is truly, that could see, and no hand save His that could save him; and speedy and terrible death seemed inevitable. But that eye did see, and that hand was stretched out to save, and guided his little vessel to a point of the dam somewhat higher than the rest; where, after shooting nearly half way over, it grated and finally stuck fast. But the terrors of his situation were even now but slightly alleviated. The river had been rising for some days, and he had reason to suppose was still rising. His boat, rocked by the current, which was sweeping under and around it, assuring him how evenly balanced it was upon the pivot, how slight an additional force would be sufficient to destroy its equipoise, and how small a rise of water would be sufficient to lift it off.

A wave raised by a gust of wind even, or the gust of wind itself, might throw it from its balance, and consign it and him to the terrible destruction over which they were suspended as by a single hair. Before and behind and around him were the mad waters of the swollen Genesee, plunging by successive leaps among the crags and down the cataracts into the dark yawning chasm below the Lower Falls, overhung by their cloud of spray, which even then fell upon him, and sending up their stunning and terrific roar, as if spreading the pall and sounding the requiem of their intended victim! How small appeared his chance of escape! But

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast,"

and its fountains were not congealed in the bosom of him who then most needed its genial influence, even by the terrors which surrounded him for the four hours during which his final rescue was delayed.

He commenced shouting for help, and though no voice answered him from the shore, and though the roar of the waters almost drowned his own, he continued it, resting at intervals to gather strength to give more energy to his shouts, for about three hours; at the end of which the master mill, taking his rounds outside the mill to see if all was safe before retiring for the night, heard one of his cries. He supposed that it was from some person on the opposite side of the river, and was at first disposed to disregard it. He heard the voice again, and thinking that it sounded like a voice of distress, determined to cross over, and afford what relief might be in his power.

He ran down for his boat, and finding it gone, and the cries being continued, he returned to the mill and rallied the hands. It was then found that Mr. Kidd was missing, and the truth respecting him was at once conjectured. On going down to the bank of the river, one of the party after a while discovered a dark spot on the edge of the dam, and no doubt now remained of Kidd's situation.

To rescue him from it, if possible, was now the object. Some time was spent in trying to construct a raft; but as an attempt to bring him off by a craft so unmanageable would be attended with vastly more danger to those making it, than the chances of deliverance to him, the project was abandoned.

One of the party now volunteered an attempt which his courage made successful. With a long pole in his hands, and with a long rope made fast by one end to his body, which his comrades were to pay out as he advanced, and with which he was to be drawn back if necessary, he bravely ventured into the water. Making his way slowly and cautiously along the inner slope of the dam, he at length reached the boat, still suspended and swimming with its half drowned passenger, where it was first so providentially moored; and by means of rope, pole and oars, the whole were safely brought ashore, and Mr. Kidd was restored, as it were to life, after enduring the mental sufferings, the perils and terrors of his awful situation, more painful, if possible, than death itself, for about four hours. Some idea of his intense sufferings during that time, may be derived,

from the fact that he has been ill in consequence of them ever since.

We have not learned the name of the brave and generous man, through whose agency his rescue was accomplished.—Rochester Democrat.

VARIETIES OF FLOWERS.

There are dispersed over the surface of the globe upwards of 40,000 distinct species of plants which bear flowers; and from the number of new species which have in comparatively recent times, rewarded the labors of collectors, we cannot suppose that the entire number, or any thing approaching to it, is yet known, even to those best skilled in plants. The vast number of flowers producing vegetables is variously distributed over the globe; in its different regions according to its several latitudes, climates, and characters of soil. In this respect the usual estimate is, that there are upwards of 13,000 flowering plants native of the interior tropical parts of Africa, and considerable more than 5,000 in tropical Asia. In Australia, and the numerous island with which the wide expanse of the Pacific is studded, either within the tropics or not very far without them, there are about 5,000 species already known, though some of the largest and most tropical of those islands have been but imperfectly explored. Temperate Asia, in both hemispheres contains about 4,000; temperate Asia about 2,000; and Europe which lies wholly within the temperate zone, contains at least 7,000 distinct species of plants which bear flowers.

LOOK AT THIS!

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—St. Croix, Nov. 16, 1840.—The effect of English emancipation is felt in two ways in the islands where slavery yet exist. In the first place, the knowledge of this among the slaves has produced a belief that they are to be free, and are now held wrongfully in bondage. They are restless and inordinate, and do their work with great reluctance. In the second place, it has caused many to run away to the contiguous English islands and the deserts continue as frequent as opportunities offer. The French have determined upon emancipation. How it shall be done, the mixed committee of peers and deputies will report to the chambers in 1841, the Danes are determined to do the same; but the King of Denmark is poor and he does not wish to make direct compensation.

The Governor of St. Croix and the planters have been in high discussion all summer. The former wishes the latter to give the slaves every Saturday, and to send the young children to school. The latter refuse, and say it is asking them to give up one-sixth of their crop, which they are too poor to do. They wish immediate emancipation and compensation. Finally, the planters have subscribed \$5,000, and Mr. Saurau, an able advocate, is about to embark for Denmark to have a conference with the King. So the matter stands at present, the planters however agreeing to give the slaves Saturday off from crop, being about 5 months every year. But until the negroes have Saturday during the year, that great moral nuisance, the Sunday market, will continue, for it is the only time the black has to sell his little articles of produce. This makes the Sabbath the most noisy, riotous, bawling day of the whole week, for all the country slaves come into town to trade. Estates have fallen in the colonies where slavery exists. Even in those of Spain, the influence of England is felt and her interference feared. The most intelligent planters are willing to sell, and all see the whole of the Antilles in a transition state.—N. Y. Observer.

THE MIND.

Oh magic of the mind! whose might
Can make the desert heavenly fair,
And fill with forms divinely bright
The dreary vacancy of air,
And speed the soul from clime to clime,
Though stormy oceans war in vain,
And bid the restless wheels of time
Roll backward to their goal again!

The riches that the mind bestows
Outshine the purple's proudest dye,
And pale the brightest gold that glows
Beneath the Indian's burning sky!
The mind can dull the deepest smart,
And smooth the bed of suffering,
And midst the winter of the heart
Can renovate a second spring.

Then let me joy, what'er betide,
In that accounted treasury;
Nor grieve to see the step of pride
In purple trappings sweeping by:
Nor murmur if my fate be shut out
From the world's tumultuous din;
He reck's not of the world without,
Who feels he bears a world within.

A. N. NEWTON.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office north side of Fifth st., few doors west of Race, Cincinnati. A. N. Newton having devoted nearly three years exclusively to the study and practice of DENTISTRY with Dr. M. Rogers of this city, deems himself competent to give entire satisfaction in all operations of the teeth.

Particular attention paid to children's teeth.
References: M. ROGERS, M. D.
W. H. BAIRD, M. D.

NEW EDITIONS.

Treman and Smith have in press New Editions of various publications. They have increased their manufacturing facilities, and hope now to be able to meet the heavy demand extended to these popular books. They are now publishing as follows, viz:—
20,000 Eclectic Primers;
10,000 Eclectic Spelling Books;
10,000 Eclectic First Readers;
10,000 Eclectic Second Readers;
10,000 Eclectic Third Readers;
4,000 Eclectic Fourth Readers;
2,000 Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic;
3,000 Ray's Little Arithmetic;
5,000 Ray's Rules and Tables;
1,000 Miss Beecher's Moral Instructor;
1,000 Mansfield's Political Grammar;
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 1;
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 2;
2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Patent notes;
2,000 Mason's Young Minstrel.

The above books are now in press, and great pains will be taken in every department of their manufacture to render them worthy of the popularity they justly enjoy.

They will be printed in a superior manner at the Power Press Establishment of Messrs Morgan & Co's, on a fine handsome heavy paper manufactured expressly for these works, and they will be bound in a neat, attractive and substantial manner.
Published and sold by
Main street, East side, between 4th and 5th.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A farm of 300 acres of good land situated 65 miles from town upon the Ohio with two hundred acres in cultivation; a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good log house and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 acres upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.
A farm of 275 acres 80 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a hewed log house, a barn and a large orchard. The land is rich and level.
12 or 50 acres of excellent land 4-1/2 miles from town, having a good view of the Ohio. The land is rich and rolling.

Farmers who wish to dispose of their estates, can, by an early application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in the United States and Europe, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

Bonnet Store.

No. 5, 4th street, between Main & Walnut, south side
A. F. Robinson, Dealer in Leghorn, Florence, Straw and fancy Bonnets, Hoods, artificial curls, &c., is prepared to do a wholesale and retail business at the above stand. Milliners, city and country merchants, and the community generally are invited to call and examine both quality and price. I have the best of goods and sell at fair prices, as my old customers that have patronized me for six years well know.

A. F. ROBINSON.

No. 5, west Fourth street.
N. B.—Just received a new supply of Florence of excellent quality, and the latest pattern.
November 5th, 1840. 11—tf.

FREE DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Bleached and unbleached muslins; do. do. Canton Flannels; Apron check, and colored muslins; printed and plain Pongees; bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knitting Cotton; cotton and linen table Linens; White Grass Cloth; Wicking and Cotton Socks; Fine Linen Thread; Super 4-4 Bed Ticking; Cotton pantalon stuff; Men and Women's Cotton Hose; Twilled muslins.

Also, a variety of Silk, Linen and Woolen Goods Wholesale and Retail.

CHAS. WISE, N. W. corner

of Arch & Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the above goods can have them sent by forwarding their order to the subscriber.

C. W.

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS.

For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.
Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

BED STEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail headsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orders for the above article, may be addressed to
HENRY BOYD,
Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839. 26—4f.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.
Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1/2 per copy October 29th, 1839.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

ENGRAVER,

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th.